

Front Range Fuel Treatment Partnership's (FRFTP) Toolkit

As of 11/21/05

Introduction

This "toolkit" is designed for homeowners, emergency responders, developers, elected officials, realtors, land management agencies and other individuals and groups who are interested in a) reducing wildfire risks and b) furthering restoration efforts following wildfire events. The toolkit provides basic explanations and direction for readers on a number of topics for which community members have specifically requested direction. It contains 4 major components:

- 1) State and Federal Policies and Programs
- 2) Listing of Sample Community Wildfire Protection Plans, Local Ordinances and Regulations
- 3) Listing of County Specific Technical and Financial Assistance Resources/Programs
- 4) Contact Information and Additional Resources

Why A Toolkit?

A crucial part of the Front Range Fuel Treatment Partnership's (FRFTP) endeavor to develop a wildfire risk reduction and restoration "vision" for the ten county Front Range region involved a series of community engagement meetings. In August 2006, four community meetings were held to gather feedback on the FRFTP's preliminary direction and thoughts. These meetings resulted in a series of community resource requests. The contents of this toolkit are meant to respond directly to the "requests for information" we received.

How Does the Toolkit Compliment the FRFTP's "Vision"?

You may have noticed by now that the two main pieces of the FRFTP's "Vision" include an ecological and economic assessment of the ten county front range region. Among other things, these assessments identify the varying types of forests found throughout the region, methods for reducing the amount of woody debris and restoring forests following wildfires and the costs of implementing these methods. While these two assessments provide the sound science background for the current state of our forests, the toolkit offers stakeholders practical resources communities can use to prepare their communities given the realities of the state's situation. In other words, if you have been reading the FRFTP vision and have found yourself asking "What can I do?", the toolkit will help you answer this question in a manner appropriate for your community.

How Is The Toolkit Structured?

The first component highlights **State and Federal Policies and Programs**. Here you can gain a general understanding of common terms like Community Wildfire Protection Plans and see how these concepts pertain to the FRFTP's wildfire reduction and restoration efforts.

The second component is a listing of **Sample Community Wildfire Protection Plans, Local Ordinances and Regulations**. This resource will direct you to tangible, on-the-ground solutions other communities have pioneered to reduce their community's wildfire risks.

The third component is a **Listing of County Specific Technical and Financial Assistance Resources/Programs**. Here you can find websites to your county's slash and burn programs, open burning management plans and local contacts.

The fourth component is a directory of **Contact Information and Additional Resources**. This directory lists the agencies, institutions, local governments by jurisdiction (federal, state, county, municipal) as well as other organizations and then notes up-to-date contact information for each reference person listed.

STATE AND FEDERAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

STATE

Air Quality

Summary

Colorado regulations (and some counties) require an open burning permit for wildland fire burning. Some projects less than 10 acres or 50 piles/year can obtain a simple burn permit. These take a couple of days to secure and usually the permit is free. All other wildland fire projects, including wildland fire use, require wildland fire permit. These take up to 30 days to secure and the charge for permits depends on size.

Smoke impacts can be mitigated through impact avoidance, smoke dilution and/or efficient combustion. This includes a broad range of specific strategies and techniques. Examples include burning on days with good ventilation or with limits on wind direction. In addition, debris can be piled for efficient burning by considering the size of the pile, cleanliness and fuel moisture. For broadcast burns, maximize the portion of fuel consumption that occurs during the flaming rather than smoldering phase of combustion. This can be done by selecting days with optimum fuel moistures, ending ignition early in the day, and mopping up.

Relevance to Fuels Reduction

Communities need to consider air quality and smoke impacts when undergoing fuel reduction efforts.

Resources

A list of county smoke management contacts can be found at:

<http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/ap/smoke/DocumentsLinked/CountyHealthContacts.doc>. In addition, contact the State's Air Quality Control Commission (see Contact Information and Additional Resources component)

Areas and Activities of Statewide Interest (CRS 24-65.1-101 et seq)

Summary of Statute¹

Also known as House Bill 1041 or simply "1041", this statute lists and defines specific types of areas and activities where development proposals may have impacts of statewide interest. It establishes a set of criteria to be used by municipalities and counties in planning for and regulating project proposals that fall within those defined areas or activities if they choose to do so. Local governments may designate development in any "area" or the conduct of any "activity" in their jurisdiction as a "matter" of statewide interest. The guidelines may be more stringent than those listed in the statute's criteria and can be incorporated into local land use regulations and permitting procedures. Interestingly, a temporary development moratorium may be adopted between the time a local government designates an area or activity to be a matter of state interest and the development of guidelines.

¹ The summary borrows liberally from the text on pages 38 and 39 of Colorado Land Planning and Development Law, 6th edition, 2004. Bradford Publishing Company. Denver, Colorado.

Relevance to Fuels Reduction

HB 1041 defines “wildfire hazards” and “wildfire hazard areas” as matters of statewide interest (CRS 24-65.1-103 [21] and [22]). This provides local governments with additional authority and support to open discussions at the local level about developing wildfire mitigation, Community Wildfire Protection Planning, and FireWise guidelines, plans, and/or regulations. It is also worth noting that concerns about forest restoration could be included in these discussions because 1041 also defines “natural resources of statewide importance” as areas of statewide interest, which includes shorelines of reservoirs and “significant wildlife habitat as identified by the Division of Wildlife”. Fuels reduction combined with restoration plans to revitalize habitat may be mutually achievable objectives encouraged under 1041 designations.

Colorado “Forest Ag” Statute (CRS 39-1-102 [1.6 a 11] and [4.3 – 4.6])

Summary of Statute

This legislation, passed in 1990 as House Bill 1229, allows certain forested lands to be assessed at a similar tax valuation as traditional agricultural lands. For residential properties this can amount to a substantial reduction in property taxes. Criteria require that program participants manage their forest lands to produce wood products for sale. Participants must own at least 40 forested acres and have a forest management plan prepared or endorsed by a professional forester that meets the Colorado State Forest Service Management Plan Outline for Forest Agriculture Classification standards. More details can be obtained from the Colorado State Forest Service by calling your local CSFS district office and asking for brochure CSFS #150-599 or on the internet at <http://www.colostate.edu/Depts/CSFS/>, then clicking on the Forest Management Division heading on the left side of the screen, then scrolling down to “Get the Adobe PDF version of the Forest Agriculture brochure”.

Relevance to Fuels Reduction

A plan that meets the CSFS Management Plan Outline may be designed with wildfire mitigation as a component, thus providing two incentives for landowners of 40 or more acres of forested lands...a significant property tax break and wildfire defensible space. It may also help provide wood products for biomass, bioheating and other markets. It may be worthwhile considering a Forest Ag classification eligibility program for platted subdivisions with multiple owners, passing a percentage of the overall property tax reduction to each landowner based on the acreage they own and using the 40 acre minimum currently required for the valuation. For example a 60 acre subdivision with 30 – two acre lots would have the overall property tax for 60 acres reduced to an agricultural valuation as if it were held by one landowner, and that reduced valuation as a gross dollar amount would then be equally distributed between the owners of the 30 lots. A variation on this idea would be to develop a similar program for unsubdivided smaller contiguous ownerships, such as old townsites and resort camps, whose combined acreage meets or exceeds 40 acres.

County Subdivision Regulations (CRS 30-28-133 et seq)

Summary

Counties that are not home rule governments are required to adopt subdivision regulations in conformance with the requirements spelled out in the Colorado statutes cited above (widely referred to as “Senate Bill 35”). Elements such as overall design and layout, topography, provision of infrastructure (water, streets, sanitation, etc), financing of improvements, density of development and so forth must be addressed. Each county may expand on those requirements as they see fit provided the procedures for public notification and public hearings are followed. Referrals to other agencies and entities that may be impacted by the proposed subdivision, such as school districts, are required, while referrals to others like the Colorado State Forest Service may be called for “when applicable”. A “final plat” of the subdivision must be approved by the county commissioners in a public hearing and subsequently recorded with the county clerk and recorder before any construction can begin.

Relevance to Fuels Reduction

Although “Reports concerning...vegetation” are one of the statutory subdivision submittal requirements, wildfire mitigation plans and wildfire-conscious subdivision design are not. Costs of wildfire suppression (both financial and material) are borne by county taxpayers, federal/state/local fire fighting and emergency response agencies, private landowners in the path of a wildfire, and others who may not live within the area affected. Since counties have the authority to expand on the minimum requirements, and since subdivision proposals have to receive final plat approvals by the county commissioners before they may proceed with development, there is opportunity at the local level to incorporate wildfire mitigation and design considerations into local subdivision regulations as a requirement or consideration for any final plat approval.

FireWise

Summary

FireWise Colorado is a program to help stakeholders create “defensible” or “survivable” space around structures. Creating defensible space can make the difference between returning to an intact home or a smoldering pile of ashes if a wildfire moves through an area. Guidelines have been established to create defensible space around buildings in the urban wildland interface. Sample guidelines include 1) labeling secondary roads and driveways with names and addresses; 2) widening roads to facilitate emergency vehicle passage and 3) establishing turnarounds at dead end roads and homes and businesses for emergency vehicles. Furthermore, homeowners can establish associations and work with their Sheriff and fire departments to learn how to protect their developments and to establish and exercise evacuation routes. Defensible space also needs to be established around all community held facilities, natural gas vent locations, electrical transformer boxes, and telephone and utility poles.

Relevance to Fuels Reduction

“FireWising” your home and community is an easy and responsible action landowners can do to reduce wildfire risks.

Resources

For more information, check out FireWise Colorado’s website at: www.firewise.org/co/

HOA Operating Guidelines - Senate Bill 05-100 (CRS 37-60-126 et seq)

Summary of Statute

This law, titled “Concerning Increased Protection for Homeowners”, was passed in 2005 in response to several years of drought and to other concerns about the use of covenants and the operation of homeowner associations (HOAs). For purposes of water conservation it restricts the authority of HOAs to establish or enforce covenants prohibiting or limiting landowners from using xeriscaping, drought-tolerant vegetative landscapes, or requiring landowners to use cultivated vegetation consisting exclusively or primarily of turf grass. In Section 38-33.3-106.5, HOAs are also restricted from prohibiting wildfire mitigation actions that are in compliance with a written defensible space plan prepared by a qualified party (such parties are listed in the statute). A similar prohibition applies to restricting a homeowner from replacing flammable roof materials with nonflammable materials.

Relevance to Fuels Reduction

This statute is referenced in the tool kit primarily for informational purposes because it is quite new and probably not well known by private landowners and other stakeholders concerned with fuels reduction. A review of its contents may prompt other thoughts about other fuels reduction or FireWise exemptions that might be considered for exemptions from covenant restrictions.

Local Government Land Use Control Act (CRS 29-20-101 et seq)

Summary of Statute

A companion piece to HB 1041 and often referred to as House Bill 1034 or “1034”, this relatively brief statute “authorizes and encourages” local governments to “...cooperate or contract with other units of government ...” for planning or regulating the development of land. In other words, it endorses the use of intergovernmental agreements, memoranda of understanding and other collaborative arrangements between any units of government be they federal, state and/or local. Caveats are included regarding the extent to which these arrangements are restricted from exceeding or superceding other preexisting land use regulations or procedures. There are also provisions, albeit limited, for local governments to require that impact fees be paid to fund capital facilities needed to serve new development.

Relevance to Fuels Reduction

Like 1041, this statute identifies regulation of development and activities in hazardous areas and protection of significant wildlife habitat as two legitimate functions for entering into agreements with other levels or units of government. It also includes a sweeping clause in 24-20-104 (1) (h) authorizing the use of 1034 powers for “Otherwise planning for and regulating the use of land so as to provide planned and orderly use of land and protection of the environment in a manner consistent with constitutional rights”. Another incentive for using the statute is that it directly addresses the collaborative criterion for developing Community Wildfire Protection Plans and thus may improve eligibility for local governments obtaining funding assistance.

FEDERAL

Community Wildfire Protection Plans

Summary

Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) are authorized under the *Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA)*. A CWPP should address wildfire response capability and protection of homes and other structures, as well as identify and prioritize areas of federal and non-federal land where fuels reduction is needed to reduce threats to the community or its critical infrastructure. Other values at risk should be identified, such as watersheds, open space, wildlife habitat, etc.) This does not mean communities are limited to considering populated areas. The HFRA suggests that communities develop an interface definition and boundary that suits their unique environment. When developing a CWPP, the HFRA requires that, at a minimum, the local government, local fire authority, and a state forestry representative agree on the plan. The HFRA also requires that the plan be developed through meaningful collaboration with a wide variety of local organizations and interest groups. Federal land managers should contribute specialized natural resource knowledge and technical expertise to the planning process, particularly in the areas of GIS and mapping, vegetation management, assessment of values and risks and funding strategies.

Relevance to Fuels Reduction

Through CWPPs, communities can dictate where wildfire reduction strategies are needed. Communities can use the FRFTP’s “Vision” to help guide and base their decisions.

Resources

See the Listing of Sample Community Wildfire Protection Plans, Local Ordinances and Regulations component of the toolkit.

Endangered Species Act

Summary of Policy

The ESA is often considered to be the most powerful environmental law currently on the books. After a political and sometimes contentious review process, species are “listed” as endangered or threatened, thereby triggering habitat protection requirements under the ESA. Land management agencies are prohibited from taking any actions that would jeopardize the habitat of a listed species, and must work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to ensure compliance. The USDA Forest Service tends to revolve its forest planning process around protected habitats, for example designating areas that are considered suitable for timber harvest only outside of protected habitat areas. Recently, concern about the obligations placed on agencies has led lawmakers in Washington to coordinate a thorough review of the policy and its implementation. Most suspect that the desired outcome is a weakening of the law.

Relevance to Fuels Reduction

Fuels reduction projects must not adversely affect the habitat of any listed T&E species. Communities preparing CWPPs and interested individuals who would like to offer input on preferred treatment locations may find ESA regulations to be relevant.

Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA) Local Natural Hazards Mitigation Plans

Summary of Plan

These plans must meet all FEMA criteria, including public participation and local adoption. The plans must include discussion of all the natural hazards that affect any of the jurisdictions covered in the plan, including, but not limited to wildfire, flooding, severe weather, and geologic hazards. Plans also must include: hazard identification and risk assessments; mitigation strategies, actions, and potential mitigation projects; demonstration of coordination efforts among agencies; a description of the public process followed; and adoption resolutions from participating entities.

Relevance to Fuels Reduction

Your community may be able to complete one plan achieving multiple objectives. Community Wildfire Protection Plans and other single hazard plans may become part of a larger plan, like a FEMA plan, if applicable. Some FEMA funding for planning is available on a nationally-competitive basis

Resources

For information on FEMA’s local mitigation planning requirements refer to the FEMA website at www.fema.gov/fima/planning.shtm. For information on FEMA’s PreDisaster Mitigation funding and grant requirements refer to the FEMA website at www.fema.gov/fima/pdm.shtm. Local hazard mitigation plans that have been adopted by the local jurisdictions and approved by FEMA may be viewed at <http://www.dola.state.co.us/oem/Mitigation/PDMplans.htm>

Healthy Forests Restoration Act

Summary of Policy

The passage of HFRA in 2003 marked the implementation phase of the President’s Healthy Forest Initiative. The new legislation places emphasis on fuels reduction, collaborative processes, and a streamlined approach to implementation. HFRA authorizes expanded use of “Categorical Exclusions”, which means that the Environmental Impact Statement or Environmental Analysis requirement is waived for an increasing number of projects. Fuels reduction projects, then, can be

designed and executed under a Categorical Exclusion, which then means they are also exempt from NEPA requirements (see above).

Relevance to Fuels Reduction

Any federal funding available for fuels reduction will come under the auspices of HFRA. All funds will still travel under the “Hazardous Fuels Reduction” line item in the National Fire Plan section of the budget, and are not differentiated from NFP base funding for the same work; still, the impetus for allocating increasing money to hazardous fuels comes largely from HFRA. Communities with an interest in fuels reduction treatments may find that there is less analysis done during project planning under HFRA, since the Categorical Exclusion provision eliminates this requirement.

National Environmental Policy Act

Summary of Policy

The landmark NEPA legislation was enacted in 1970 and required all federal agencies to conduct environmental analyses as part of planning for any new development on public lands. Perhaps most famously, the law outlines a strict process for involving the public in decision-making.

Relevance to Fuels Reduction

Recent regulatory changes have contributed to a weakening of NEPA in two ways that are most relevant for fuels reduction on public lands. First, changes to the implementation of NFMA (see NFMA section) have removed forest plans from the NEPA requirement, meaning that engaging the public in a collaborative fashion becomes less formalized. Second, at the project level, Categorical Exclusions, a label that exempts a given project from NEPA compliance, have increased dramatically. Still, most fuels reduction projects will either go through the formal NEPA process and/or conduct more extensive collaborative interaction with interested citizens. Indeed, in the absence of stringent NEPA requirements, agency initiative in establishing collaborative processes becomes paramount.

National Forest Management Act & the 2004 Planning Regulations

Summary of Policy

NFMA was enacted in 1976 largely in response to mounting public opposition to clearcutting and environmental degradation on the National Forests. The Act most famously requires the Forest Service to develop forest plans for each of its administrative units, and to revise those plans at least every 15 years. The planning regulations, first adopted in 1979, revised in 1982, and revised again in 2004, provide detailed guidance to foresters and planners on the implementation of NFMA. Of particular importance for understanding current practices, the new regulations have made some fundamental changes to the way the law reads. As a partial response to perceived “analysis paralysis” in the forest planning process, the new regulations offer a much quicker planning structure and eliminate the Environmental Impact Statement requirement from forest plans altogether. Likewise, forest plans are no longer required to go through a formal NEPA process (see NEPA section).

Relevance to Fuels Reduction

Planning for fuels reduction occurs within the context of existing Forest Plans. Likewise, budgeting and funding levels tend to follow long-term strategic goals, which also follow forest plans. Forests’ opportunities to conduct large-scale fuels reduction projects are defined by geographic priorities as outlined in the plans. That is, forests identify areas as being more or less appropriate for vegetation removal based on a host of factors including slope, terrain, and access; these considerations then guide planners as they develop projects.

SAMPLE COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLANS/WILDFIRE MITIGATION PLANS²

A. Colorado

1. Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership. <http://www.frftp.org/>
2. Southwest Colorado Fire Information Clearinghouse – contains websites to community fire plans for Archuleta, Dolores, La Plata, Montezuma and San Juan Counties. <http://www.southwestcoloradofires.org/prevention/fireplans.htm>
3. Routt County (2003) – Routt County Fire Management Plan. <http://www.co.routt.co.us/emergency/Plan-FMP2003.pdf.2003>
4. Colorado Springs (2001) – <http://www.csfd.springsgov.com/wildfiremitigation>
5. Jefferson County (2002) – http://www.co.jefferson.co.us/ext/dpt/admin_svcs/emergmgmt/index.htm
6. Larimer County (2003) – *Larimer County Fire Plan*. http://www.larimer.org/wildfire/fire_plan.pdf
7. Teller County (2005) – *Teller County Community Wildfire Protection Plan*. <http://www.co.teller.co.us/Commissioners/TheCWPP.pdf>
8. Moffat County (2005) – *Moffat County Fire Plan*. http://www.co.moffat.co.us/NaturalResources/fire_plan.php

B. Other States, Organizations

1. *Preparing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan: A Handbook for Wildland-Urban Interface Communities* – (2004) Society of American Foresters. Includes other informative web sites. <http://www.safnet.org>
2. National Wildfire Programs Database (2005)³ – <http://www.wildfireprograms.usda.gov>
3. OREGON Ashland (2004) - Community Wildfire Protection Plan. <http://www.ashland.or.us/Page.asp?NavID=2396>
4. OREGON Applegate – Applegate Fire Plan (500,000 acres of public/private in and around the Rogue River NF). <http://www.grayback.com/applegate-valley/fireplan/index.asp>
5. OREGON Josephine County (2004) – Integrated Fire Plan (county is in SE Oregon on California border encompassing about 1 million acres) <http://www.co.josephine.or.us/SectionIndex.asp?SectionID=158>

² Some plans may not meet the requirements of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act because they were created prior to its adoption in 2003. However, when looked at in combination with *Preparing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan: A Handbook for Wildland-Urban Interface Communities* (listed above) there are useful ideas and suggestions to consider in developing a CWPP.

³ A recently established and growing interactive database of plans and programs around the country.

6. ARIZONA Flagstaff (2004) - Greater Flagstaff Forests Partnership. *Community Wildfire Protection Plan for Flagstaff and Surrounding Communities in the Coconino and Kaibab National Forests of Coconino County, Arizona* (27 partners all told) <http://www.gffp.org/>
7. UTAH State of Utah - *Community Fire Planning for the Wildland-Urban Interface Guidance Document*. <http://www.ffsl.utah.gov/firemgt/WUI/wui.php>
8. FEMA – *At Home in the Woods: Lessons Learned in the Wildland –Urban Interface* (also provides links to different western regions’ wildfire sites). http://www.fema.gov/regions/viii/athome_woods.shtm
9. CALIFORNIA Community Fire Plan Template (2003) – a 30 page template to help communities and counties organize a community fire plan for approval and funding eligibility under the National Fire Plan. <http://www.cafirealliance.org/downloads/CommunityFirePlanTemplate.pdf>
10. CALIFORNIA Santa Barbara (2003) – Proposed Wildfire Plan (rated as “one of the best plans the American Planning Association reviewed”). http://www.santabarbaraca.gov/Resident/Safety/Wildland_Fire/Wildland_Fire.htm
11. US - American Planning Association (2005) – *Planning for Wildfires*. Planning Advisory Service report 529/530 (contains extensive bibliography of local regulations, comprehensive plans, ordinances, studies, links to western states’ plans, research papers, etc).

Financial Assistance Application Form/Information

1. Pacific Northwest National Fire Plan – Enclosure 3A-Project Summary Form (*actual application from Josephine and Jackson Counties Oregon – see B. Other States, Organizations #5 above for the Josephine County Integrated Fire Plan*). <http://www.nwfireplan.gov/CommunityAsst/Samples/Fuels.htm>
2. Criteria and Instructions to Applicants: 2006 Colorado Western Wildland Urban Interface Grant Program. <http://www.colostate.edu/Depts/CSFS/2006WUIInst.pdf>
3. Federal Grants Wire – Wildland Urban Interface Community and Rural Fire Assistance (15.228). http://www.federalgrantswire.com/wildland_urban_interface_community_and_rural_fire_assistance.html

Case Studies of Implemented Fire Protection Plans

1. Jakes, Pam and Kristen Nelson. 2002. *Gunflint Trail Community (MN): Steps to Improve Community Preparedness for Wildfire*. USDA Forest Service, North Central Research Station. Resident-initiated program developing partnerships to improve safety. <http://www.ncrs.fs.fed.us/pubs/>
2. Jakes, Pam and Victoria Sturtevant. 2002. *The Bend Community (OR) & FireFree: Steps to Improve Community Preparedness for Wildfire*. USDA Forest Service, North Central Research Station. Involved SAFECO Insurance giving money to the fire department to start an education campaign. <http://www.ncrs.fs.fed.us/pubs/>

Example Ordinances, Regulations and Codes

1. International Urban-Wildland Interface Code (2003). Model code establishing minimum regulations for land use and building in designated wildland-urban interface areas. (\$30) http://www.techstreet.com/cgi-bin/detail?product_id=1167745
2. Clark County, WA (2004) – Chapter 15.13 of Title 15: Fire Prevention, Wildland Urban Interface/Intermix.
<http://www.codepublishing.com/WA/ClarkCounty/clarkco15/clarkco1513/clarkco1513.html>
3. Jefferson County, CO (2002) – Section 49: Wildfire Hazard Overlay District.
http://www.co.jefferson.co.us/ext/dpt/public_works/planning/zoning/zoning.htm
4. Prescott, AZ (2003) – Urban-Wildland Interface Code. Ordinance 4223. Section 6-2-2.
<http://www.fire.cityofprescott.net/pdf/ord4223Wildland.pdf> Amended at <http://www.fire.cityofprescott.net/pdf/ord4367IUWIC.pdf>
5. Boulder County, CO – Wildfire Mitigation Group *WHIMS Manual* (Wildfire Hazard Identification and Mitigation System). Has been employed in numerous subdivisions.
<http://www.co.boulder.co.us/lu/wildfire/whims.htm>
6. Josephine County, OR (2003) – Article 76: Wildfire Safety Standards.
<http://www.co.josephine.or.us/page.asp?navid=293>
7. University of Colorado at Denver, CO – Muller, Brian and Stacey Schulte. *Wildfire Mitigation and Land Use Planning Practices in Colorado: A Survey of County Governments*. 2005.
bmuller@carbon.cudenver.edu

COUNTY SPECIFIC TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE RESOURCES/PROGRAMS

Federal Financial Resources Online

www.grants.gov

Provides a unified site for interaction between grant applicants and the US Federal agencies that manage grant funds.

Boulder County Resources Online

Boulder County Office of Emergency Management <http://www.co.boulder.co.us/sheriff/oem/oem.htm>

Boulder County Land Use Department <http://www.co.boulder.co.us/lu/wildfire/index.htm>

Boulder County Land Use Department Wildfire Mitigation Programs <http://www.co.boulder.co.us/lu/wildfire/slash.htm>

Eric Philips, Wildfire Mitigation Coordinator

Boulder County Land Use Department

Phone: 303-441-3930

Fax: 303-441-4856

ephilips@co.boulder.co.us

Clear Creek County Resources Online

Clear Creek County Fire Authority <http://www.clearcreekfire.com/>

Is Your Home In The "Red Zone": Clear Creek County Wildfire Protection Information <http://www.co.clear-creek.co.us/New/red%20zone.htm>

Douglas County Resources Online

Douglas County Emergency Services <http://douglas.co.us/emergencyservices/default.htm>

Wildfire Mitigation in Douglas County <http://douglas.co.us/wildfire/default.htm>

Wildfire Mitigation Specialists:

Jill Alexander: (303) 660-7497, ext. 2234 or jalexand@douglas.co.us

Craig Paddock: (303) 660-7497, ext. 2287 or cpaddock@douglas.co.us

El Paso County Resources Online

The Black Forest Slash-Mulch Program

<http://bfslash.org/>

Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Prevention and Mitigation

<http://shr.elpasoco.com/wildfire.asp>

El Paso County Emergency Services Division

http://shr.elpasoco.com/Emerg_Serv.asp

Jefferson County Resources Online

Rocco Snart, Jefferson County Wildfire Mitigation Specialist

(303) 271-4902

Rsnart@jeffco.us

Jefferson County Emergency Management
http://www.co.jefferson.co.us/ext/dpt/admin_svcs/emergmgmt/index.htm

Remote Slash Collection Sites: Fees, Locations & Schedule
http://www.co.jefferson.co.us/ext/dpt/admin_svcs/emergmgmt/wildfire/wildfire_cleanup_remote_sites.htm

Jefferson County Wildfire Program
http://www.co.jefferson.co.us/ext/dpt/admin_svcs/emergmgmt/programfire.htm

Gilpin County Resources Online

Slash Drop Off Site <http://co.gilpin.co.us/Events/Slash.htm>

Gilpin County Sheriff's Office <http://co.gilpin.co.us/Sheriff/sheriffindex.htm>

Gilpin County Emergency Management 303-582-0527

Free Trash Day <http://co.gilpin.co.us/Trash/Free%20trash%20Day%20flyer%2005%2012%2005.pdf>

Grand County Resources Online

Grand County Open Burning Management Plan: Open Burning Policy
<http://co.grand.co.us/Misc/BurnRegs.html>

Grand County Office of Emergency Management: Wildfire Programs
<http://co.grand.co.us/natrec/wildfireprograms.htm>

Grand County Fire District Information
<http://co.grand.co.us/FireDistrict/FIREDistrict.htm>

Larimer County Resources Online

Tony Simons, Wildfire Safety Specialist:
200 W. Oak Street, Third Floor
P.O. Box 1190
Fort Collins, CO 80522
Phone: (970) 498-7718

Larimer County: Wildfire Safety
<http://www.co.larimer.co.us/wildfire/>

Park County Resources Online

Park County Cleanup Days
http://www.parkco.us/main_page.htm

Before You Burn: Contact Park County Sheriff's Office for Fire Restrictions and Burn Bans within the county at (719) 836-2494

Teller County Resources

Teller County 2005 Slash/Mulch Program
<http://www.co.teller.co.us/Miscellaneous/2005%20slash%20mulch%20flyer.pdf>

Teller County Office of Emergency Management
http://www.co.teller.co.us/Emergency%20Preparedness/emerprep_main.htm

Teller County Community Wildfire Protection Plan
<http://www.co.teller.co.us/Commissioners/TheCWPP.pdf>

CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Users are encouraged to check out the Front Range Fuel Treatment Partnership's Website (www.frftp.org) for a variety of useful resources including research papers, highlights of current fuels reduction projects, website links, community wildfire protection plans and much more.

I. FEDERAL

A. Department of Agriculture

1. US Forest Service

Mike Foley
Arapaho & Roosevelt National Forests & Pawnee National Grassland
2150 Centre Ave, Bldg E, Ft Collins, CO 80526
Phone: (970) 295.6635
mfoley@fs.fed.us

2. Natural Resources Conservation Service

Colorado NRCS State Office
655 Parfet Street, Suite E200C
Lakewood CO 80215
Phone: (720) 544-2810
Fax: (720) 544-2965

B. Department of Interior

1. National Park Service

Jesse Duhnkrack
Fire Mangement Officer
(970) 586-1287
jesse_duhnkrack@nps.gov

Scott Sticha
Fire Education/Prevention/Info Specialist
(970) 586-1264
scott_sticha@nps.gov

2. Bureau of Land Management

Linda Anania
Division of Resource and Fire Management
Colorado State Office
2850 Youngfield Street
Lakewood CO 80215
Phone: (303) 239-3600
Fax: (303) 239-3933
www.co.blm.gov

3. US Fish and Wildlife Service

Susan Linner
Field Supervisor Colorado Ecological Services Office
755 Parfet Street, Suite 361, Lakewood, CO 80215
Phone: 303-275-2370
Fax: 303-275-2371
Susan_Linner@fws.gov

4. Natural Resources Conservation Service

(Information/programs on Emergency Watershed Protection)
Colorado NRCS State Office
655 Parfet Street, Suite E200C Lakewood, CO 80215
Phone: (720) 544-2810 Fax: (720) 544-2965
Central Web Site <http://www.co.nrcs.usda.gov>

C. US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

EPA, Region VIII
999 18th Street, Suite 300
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Denver, CO 80202-2466
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II. STATE

A. Colorado State Forest Service

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131 Forestry Building, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523-1472
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Scott Woods
Colorado State Forest Service
9769 West 119th Drive Suite 12, Broomfield, CO 80021
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scottwood@lamar.colostate.edu

B. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

1. Air Pollution Control Division

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4300 Cherry Creek Drive South, APCD-TS-B1, Denver, CO 80246
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coleen.campbell@state.co.us

2. Water Quality Control Division

Water Quality Control Division
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South, Denver, CO 80246-1530
Phone: (303) 692-3500

C. Colorado Department of Natural Resources

1. Parks and Outdoor Recreation

Lyle Laverty
1313 Sherman Street #618
Denver, CO 80203
Phone: (303) 866.2884
lyle.laverty@state.co.us

2. Division of Wildlife

Division of Wildlife
6060 Broadway, Denver, CO 80216
Phone: (303)291-7227

D. Colorado Department of Local Affairs

1. Colorado Division of Emergency Management (CDEM)

Marilyn Gally or Becky Murray
9195 East Mineral Avenue, Suite 200, Centennial, Colorado 80112
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2. Office of Smart Growth

Eric Bergman or Andy Hill
1313 Sherman St., Rm 521, Denver, CO 80203
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eric.bergman@state.co.us or andy.hill@state.co.us

3. Division of Local Government

1313 Sherman St., Room 521, Denver, CO 80203
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III. COUNTY

Boulder County

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Clear Creek County

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Douglas County

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El Paso County

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Gilpin County

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Grand County

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Grand County Department of Planning and Zoning
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Jefferson County

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Park County

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Teller County

Paul E. Clarkson, Director Community Development Services
Teller County Community Development Services Division
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IV. MUNICIPALITIES

Boulder

Nederland

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Lyons

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Ward

Deb Evangelista, Town Clerk
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Jamestown

David Thorndike, Planning Representative
522 Main Street, Jamestown CO 80455
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Boulder

Peter Pollock, Planning Director
PO Box 791, Boulder CO 80306.
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Clear Creek

Georgetown

Chuck Stearns, Town Administrator
PO Box 426, Georgetown CO 80444
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Idaho Springs

Cynthia Condon, City Administrator
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Douglas

Palmer Lake

John Cressman, Chair, Palmer Lake Planning Commission
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El Paso

Manitou Springs

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Colorado Springs

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Monument

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Gilpin

Blackhawk

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Central City

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Grand

Winter Park

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Granby

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Hot Sulphur Springs

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Kremmling

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Larimer

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Teller

Cripple Creek

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Woodland Park

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V. PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

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2. Colorado Municipal League

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3. Special District Association of Colorado

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4. Colorado State Fire Chiefs Association

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Executive Director
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5. Colorado Homebuilders Association

1776 S. Jackson St. #412, Denver, CO 80210
Phone: (303) 691-2242
Toll-Free Number: 800-691-9061
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6. Colorado Chapter American Planning Association

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7. Colorado Coalition of Land Trusts

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8. Colorado Environmental Coalition

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Fax: (303) 534-7063

10. Colorado Association of Commerce and Industry (CACI)

1600 Broadway, Suite 1000, Denver, CO 80202-4935

Phone: (303) 831-7411

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11. Colorado Timber Industry Association

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12. The Wilderness Society

Tom Fry

Wildland Fire Program

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13. The Nature Conservancy

Mike Babler

Colorado Fire Initiative Program Manager

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14. Upper South Platte Watershed Association

Karen Berry

President

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karen.berry@state.co.us

15. Rocky Mountain Insurance Information Association

Carole Walker

Rocky Mountain Insurance Information Association

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www.rmiiia.org

16. County Sheriffs of Colorado

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17. Coalition for the Upper South Platte

Carol Ekarius
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18. Denver Regional Council of Governments (DRCOG)

Bill Broderick
Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan ([http://www.drcog.org/index.cfm?page =
NaturalHazardMitigation](http://www.drcog.org/index.cfm?page=NaturalHazardMitigation))
4500 Cherry Creek Drive South, Suite 800 Denver CO 80246
Phone: (303) 480-6785
bbroderick@drcog.org

19. Institute for Business & Home Safety - <http://www.ibhs.org> (this is an association of insurance and underwriter companies nation-wide that has info on programs and property protection from hazards, inc. wildfire)
4775 E. Fowler Avenue, Tampa, FL 33617
Phone: (813) 286-3400 Fax: (813) 286-9960
info@ibhs.org

V. PRIVATE ENTITIES

Please contact Colorado's State Forest Service for entities providing consulting services in the arena of fuel treatment.